

### **AMENDMENT TO THE CLAIMS**

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listing of claims in the specification.

#### **Listing of Claims:**

Claim 1. (Currently Amended) A fluorescent color scanning method comprising the steps of:

(a) using a light source of a predetermined brightness to scan a standard white so as to obtain a first reference white  $W1(R,G,B)$  in which  $R$  indicates red color;  $G$  indicates green color;  $B$  indicates blue color;

(b) reducing the brightness of said light source, and then scanning said standard white to obtain a second reference white  $W2(R,G,B)$ ;

(c) using said first reference white  $W1(R,G,B)$  as the standard to scan every scanning point and then storing the scanned result of each scanning point by means of  $Pm(R,G,B)$ , in which  $m=1, 2, 3, \dots, m$  that represents the respective scanning point;

(d) using said second reference white  $W2(R,G,B)$  as the standard to scan every scanning point of the a document to be scanned and then storing the scanned result of each scanning point by means of  $Qm(R,G,B)$ ; and

(e) comparing the value of  $Qm(R,G,B)$  to the value of  $W2(R,G,B)$ , so as to determine if the document contains a fluorescent color or not subject to:

(i) determining that the document contains a fluorescent color if  $Q_m(R) > W_2(R)$ ,  $Q_m(G) > W_2(G)$ , or  $Q_m(B) > W_2(B)$ , and then converting said  $Q_m(R,G,B)$  into the accurate color output  $O_m(R,G,B)$  based on said  $W_1(R,G,B)$  through a conversion method, and

(ii) determining that the document contains no fluorescent color if  $Q_m(R) \leq W_2(R)$ ,  $Q_m(G) \leq W_2(G)$ , and  $Q_m(B) \leq W_2(B)$ , and then using the value of  $P_m(R,G,B)$  as the image output value.

Claim 2. (Currently Amended) The fluorescent color scanning method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the conversion method used in step (e) is to set  $B_m$  to be the maximum value of  $Q_m(R)$ ,  $Q_m(G)$ , and  $Q_m(B)$  ~~to be  $B_m$~~  and then calculate the ratio of each color  $U_m(R,G,B)$  in which  $U_m(R) = Q_m(R)/B_m$ ;  $U_m(G) = Q_m(G)/B_m$ ;  ~~$U_m(B) = Q_m(B)/B_m$~~   $U_m(B) = Q_m(B)/B_m$ ; the image output value of  $O_m(R,G,B)$  is set to be  $O_m(R) = U_m(R) * W_1(R)$ ,  $O_m(G) = U_m(G) * W_1(G)$ , and  $O_m(B) = U_m(B) * W_1(B)$ .

Claim 3. (Original) The fluorescent color scanning method as claimed in claim 1, wherein said light source is comprised of two lamps.

Claim 4. (Original) The fluorescent color scanning method as claimed in claim 3, wherein the step (b) reducing the brightness of said light source is to turn

off one of said two lamps.

Claim 5. (Original) The fluorescent color scanning method as claimed in claim 1, the step (b) reducing the brightness of said light source is to put a neutral density filter in front of the lens of said scanner.

Claim 6. (Original) The fluorescent color scanning method as claimed in claim 1, the step (b) reducing the brightness of said light source is to reduce the exposing time of every color sensor of the image sensor module of the scanner.